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# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-046  
Thursday  
8 March 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-046

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8 March 1990

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## Congo

### Chadian Opposition Factions Merge in Brazzaville

AB0603193690 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT  
6 Mar 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Mar (AFP)—Two former factions of the National Transition Union Government (opposed to the Ndjamena regime) have decided to merge into a single organization, the Rally for Democracy and Progress. This was announced in a joint communique issued today in Brazzaville. The Chadian Action for Unity and Socialism (ACTUS) and the Revolutionary Movement of the Chadian People (MRPT) have decided to work through this organization and install "democracy based on multipartism."

The statement, called "the Brazzaville Declaration" was signed by the leaders of the two opposition movements, Mr. Fidel Mounkar for the ACTUS and Bire Titinan for the MRPT. The document called on "all political, politico-military organizations, and trade unions as well as all patriots who feel concerned about the Chadian tragedy" to join the new organization in order to "set up a vast struggle front" against the power held by President Hissain Habre.

The Rally, the Declaration added will struggle for "peace, national independence, territorial integrity, and the decentralization of state structures so that all national factions can take part in the management of the country with the right to deal locally with their specific problems." The formation of the Rally, whose headquarters are in Brazzaville, is a reaction "to the failure of various attempts to unite opposition factions within a common struggle front."

## Gabon

### Bongo Interviewed on Protests, Multiparty System

PM0603143690 Paris LE FIGARO in French  
3-4 Mar 90 p 3

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Thierry Desjardins in Libreville—date not given]

[Text] Libreville—[Desjardins] Mr. President, what is now happening in Gabon?

[Bongo] It is easy to see and understand. Until 1987, the Gabonese people's purchasing power was adequate but, since then, because of the IMF's constraints, it has fallen greatly.

The Gabonese were patient in 1987, 1988, and 1989, but they cannot hold out any longer. So, they are on strike. And, as always, it began with the students. The police, who use their own methods, may have been rather brutal toward the young people. I have seen them and their problem has been solved. And the other problems will be solved.

We intend to release billions [currency unspecified]. But we also have our pledges to the IMF.

[Desjardins] But are there not particularly scandalous inequalities for which the IMF is certainly not responsible?

[Bongo] We intend to combat those inequalities, we will review the wage scale.

[Desjardins] Those street demonstrations sometimes went further than ordinary demands....

[Bongo] In demonstrations of this kind, there are sometimes people who do not care. So, they are destructive, it is like the end of a soccer match, nothing more.

[Desjardins] Some demonstrators apparently chanted "Down with Bongo!" That is more than a wage demand....

[Bongo] No, that is untrue, nobody chanted: "Down with Bongo!" That is a rumor, nothing more. And I do not govern on the basis of rumors. However, for the housewife with problems the person responsible is not the IMF or the prime minister, but Bongo. And, it is true, I am trapped. I signed those agreements with the IMF and I cannot give the Gabonese any more. Otherwise, there will truly be a catastrophe in 2 years' time.

[Desjardins] Were there supporters of Mamoundou among those demonstrators?

[Bongo] You French are strange people.... When a thief arrives in Paris and says he is an opponent of Bongo, you immediately class him as a political refugee.

[Desjardins] But Mamoundou has just been expelled from France.

[Bongo] I did not ask for that. I have never asked Paris to expel a so-called oppositionist. I do not even want to talk about Mamoundou, I am afraid of making him into a hero. But, you can be sure of one thing—fundamental rights are not violated in Gabon. The opposition, the Movement for National Renewal, can come here and fight the elections.

[Desjardins] Can Mamoundou come to Libreville?

[Bongo] Why not?

[Desjardins] You have decided to dissolve the Gabon Democratic Party, the only party, and replace it by a Social and Democratic Grouping. Is this the end of the one-party system which you are replacing by a "one-grouping" system?

[Bongo] Yes. Until 1968, there were three political parties in Gabon. Time was wasted discussing politics instead of showing an interest in economic problems. That is why I put an end to that. This grouping will be pluralist as regards ideas, and even former oppositionists will be able to join it.

[Desjardins] Is this all the result of these events?

[Bongo] You French are incredible. You have strikes all the time, the army has to take over from the air traffic controllers, the French railways stop work, your students



demonstrate, and you regard that as normal. But, when it happens in Gabon, it is terrible.

[Desjardins] You have nonetheless just fired four of your ministers....

[Bongo] I am entitled to do so, I appoint them and fire them when I wish. My finance minister was tired, he had lost all his hair.

[Desjardins] What about the others?

[Bongo] We must make room for young people.

[Desjardins] Are you also criticized for your marriage with the Congolese president's daughter?

[Bongo] It is a beautiful love story. She was at the university. And this is not a case of the president marrying for love, but of a Gabonese citizen who has every right to do so. It is true that she is a foreigner, but I had already married a Gabonese. Moreover, Leon M'Ba had two Central African wives. Raymond Barre married a foreigner. So did Jean-Pierre Cot and nobody made a drama out of that.

[Desjardins] So, is everything going well?

[Bongo] Yes, everything is going well. There are some hitches, but that is natural in a democratic country.

### Protest Continues; Minor Reshuffle Reported

AB0203101590 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon in Libreville, Gabonese President Omar Bongo presided over a cabinet meeting, the second in less than 24 hours. Meanwhile, further protest actions were reported in the capital. In this connection, Omar Bongo University lecturers stopped work in protest against the slow pace of the ongoing negotiations between them and the government aimed at improving their social and working conditions.

In another development, the European managing staff of a major food processing factory, the Gabonese Flour Mill and Agriculture Company, a subsidiary of the Paris-based flour milling factory, Les Grands Moulins, were detained throughout the day in the factory office by the employees, who wanted to push for pay negotiations. After receiving a telex from the Paris headquarters promising talks for today, they freed the four Europeans late in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

Still in Gabon, the new Gabonese Government formed on Monday, 25 February, was slightly reshuffled yesterday. This was announced by an official source in Libreville. By a decree signed by the president of the republic, the former governor of Nyanga Province, Antoine Abiaghe-Angoue, has been appointed minister in charge of state control and public contracts in replacement of General Thomas Eyah-Odiang, whose post in the new cabinet has just been confirmed.

In a related development, Albert Yangari, previously high commissioner in the Ministry of Habitat,

Urbanism, and Housing, has been appointed high commissioner in the Ministry of Information.

### Police Allow Banned Opposition Group To Meet

AB0303143290 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT  
3 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Libreville, March 3 (AFP)—The banned Morena opposition movement got a police go-ahead Saturday to meet in the Gabonese capital, hours after President Omar Bongo said he would go if elections showed he was no longer wanted.

Some 150 people turned up at a private meeting place in a working-class part of Libreville to discuss political developments in the light of reforms pledged by Mr. Bongo to end strikes and protests over austerity conditions.

Two founders of Morena, Noel Ngwa and Simon Pierre Oyonno, told journalists that their first objective was to obtain legal recognition for their Movement for National Recovery [Morena], which had been outlawed in 1981.

Party members present were also due to elect an executive committee during the meeting, expected to last all day.

Without legal status for Morena, there could be no real democracy in Gabon, the two leaders said. Mr. Bongo's recent promise to replace the single ruling Democratic Party (PDG) with a more open Social Democratic Rally (RSDG) was just playing for time.

In an interview for the private French television channel La Cinq broadcast Friday, Mr. Bongo said: "if the Gabonese no longer have confidence in me, I'll go." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile Saturday, the national daily L'UNION reported that Mr. Bongo's "envoys have met Morena leaders" since the beginning of last year, noting that the president had given Father Mba Abessola, formerly a senior figure in the movement, safe-conduct to return to Gabon in May.

At Saturday's Morena meeting, leaders here spoke out against Father Abassola for having conducted some sort of negotiations with head of state, but said that he would welcomed into the fold "with open arms" if he confessed to the "error" of his ways.

### Morena Leader on Proposed New Party

AB0502225790 Dakar PANA in French 1426 GMT  
5 Mar 90

[Text] Libreville, 5 Mar (AGP-Gab/PANA)—Father Paul Mba Abessole, leader of the National Recovery Movement (Morena, banned opposition), has stated that his movement "has agreed to think" over the proposed creation of the Gabonese Social Democratic Rally (RSDG) "in order to support the desire for change" of Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

In a television statement in Libreville in the evening of 3 March, Mr. Mba Abessolo pointed out that Morena "intends to participate actively in the setting up of the modalities for the implementation of this legal framework during the national conference announced by the president of the Republic."

"This framework is not a classic political party, much less a single party, but an institutional body to supervise the deliberations and the democratic process and to see to national unity," he pointed out.

According to the Morena leader, the RSDG is aimed at initiating a large national debate on democratization of the country's political system and at leading to a democratic multiparty system, "which we consider an unavoidable process."

The first list of members of the RSDG, whose creation has just been proposed by Omar Bongo, was made public in the evening of 3 March in the Gabonese capital, it was noted.

Father Mba Abessolo was expelled from Morena in January by his friends for having personally headed negotiations that led him to join President Bongo, it is recalled.

#### **Government Agrees to Social Measures Package**

*AB0603094090 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 5 Mar 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Gabonese Government seems to have defused the strike threatened for today by agreeing to a package of new social measures following a meeting involving trade unions, financial institutions, and President Bongo himself. Last week, strikers virtually cut Gabon off from the outside world in support of their demands for political reforms. From Libreville, Helene Ndambanaka reports:

[Begin Ndambanaka recording] The measures include free medical care in parastatal hospitals, an increase in transportation allowances, and a reduction of water and electricity charges. Shortly after the announcement of the government measures, representatives of banks and insurance companies called off a strike scheduled for today. But at the same time, university students threatened to join a teachers' strike that began last week. They are claiming their overdue allowances.

Yesterday, Gabonese opposition figure, Father Paul Mba Abessolo, made a television broadcast statement. He welcomed the proposal by President Omar Bongo to dissolve the single party and to create a Social Democrat Rally. Father Mba Abessolo called on his followers to join the upcoming national conference during which participants will study how the new party should work. A special television program on the new party will take place tonight.

Meanwhile, more and more people are enrolling for the Social Democrat Rally. [end recording]

#### **Lecturers Resume Work; Hotel Workers on Strike**

*AB0703153390 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT  
7 Mar 90*

[Text] Libreville, 7 Mar (AFP)—Classes resumed today at Libreville's Omar Bongo University, where teachers had been on strike for one week. The Gabonese teachers stopped work on 1 March to protest the slow pace in their month-long negotiations on their working conditions and housing problems, with the salary issue left aside for negotiations within the broader framework of industrial agreements.

These negotiations, which President Omar Bongo announced in his 14 February speech, have already begun and are being conducted sector by sector. According to the agenda published every morning by the local newspaper, they are expected to last until mid-April.

The only strike reported in Libreville is at the Libreville Sheraton Hotel where the personnel have for several days been asking for a pay increase. They also requested the departure of the five Europeans managing the hotel.

Yesterday evening, the managing director was beaten up and the police had to move in to ensure access to the hotel. The director, who had been taken to hospital, was released a few hours later. This morning, the workers' delegate and managing staff were invited to a meeting with the new minister of tourism, Mr. Jean Ping, who has opened negotiations.

### **Sao Tome & Principe**

#### **Presidential, General Polls 'Within Two Months'**

*AB0503120090 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT  
5 Mar 90*

[Text] Sao Tome, 4 Mar (AFP)—Presidential and legislative elections will be held in Sao Tome and Principe within the next two months. This was announced this weekend in a communique issued by the Movement for the Liberation Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP). The communique, however, did not state the dates for the elections.

This announcement comes after a one-week meeting of the MLSTP leadership which examined a draft constitution which provides, notably, for the establishment of multiparty politics and the participation of independent candidates in the forthcoming elections, the same source disclosed. The new constitution is said to take into account the recommendations that were compiled last December at the end of the national conference and at an extraordinary meeting held later by the Central Committee of the MLSTP.

These recommendations provided, among other things, for the abrogation of the role of the MLSTP (the sole party) as the "guiding force of the society and the state", the establishment of a multiparty system, and the limiting of the duration of the president's term of office to a maximum of two mandates. These

recommendations were approved by President Manuel Pinto da Costa. The Central Committee of the MLSTP has decided to meet soon in a joint session with the People's Assembly (parliament) in order to finally approve the text of this new constitution, the official communique concluded.

## Ethiopia

### WPE Central Committee 'Resolution' Adopted 6 Mar

EA0703172590 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 90

[6 March "resolution" adopted by the 11th regular session of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee]

[Text] Resolution adopted at the 11th regular session of the WPE Central Committee.

History records that Ethiopia was one of the very few countries to witness an ancient civilization. This is a truth which is a particular source of pride to its people. It is known that our country, in ancient times, had a (?technological), agricultural, and handicrafts culture, and was known for its commerce and for being the only country in Africa to develop its own civilization.

Despite this, due to various internal problems and external pressure, it could not forge ahead with its ancient civilization and be transformed into a modern civilization. It sunk to a backward feudal level of development for many centuries. Since it could not continue with the situation where its development had been suffocated, the 1974 movement of the basic changes—that is, the popular revolution erupted.

During the years of the revolution, it was possible to make great efforts in line with the objectives of popular development and justice, and with the broad participation of the people. Thus, achievements conducive to steps leading toward lasting progress were registered.

However, due in particular to the persistent attacks made to destabilize our unity, and to natural disasters, it was not possible to implement the plans for national development and general social progress at the desired level.

Assessing extensively these objective conditions in the country and the political changes seen clearly recently, it has become necessary to map out strategies conducive for (?progress). In the light of this, the WPE Central Committee held its 11th regular session on 5-6 March and thoroughly considered the situation. It discussed extensively the analytical and constructive central report presnted by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Central Committee session made a comparison between the stage we are now in and the trends of changes prevailing in the world [words indistinct] and hence mapped out the Direction of progress which our country should follow. In light of this, the WPE session was convinced that the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam—which was the basis

for the discussions of the Central Committee and the conclusions it reached—serves as a directive and hence has been endorsed.

The 11th regular session of the WPE Central Committee, on the basis of the content of the central report and the deliberations it made has adopted the following resolutions:

#### 1. On the unity and security of the country:

The basic guarantee for the implementation of the wishes of our society is the preservation of the existence and unity of our homeland.

Therefore, each Ethiopian citizen should properly understand the dangers looming in our country, resist them, and do away with them. The Central Committee calls on all citizens to make practical and direct efforts at all times and in all places to this end.

#### 2. On peace efforts:

It is very sad that at a time when many countries are accelerating their progress, in our case, we are not yet free from efforts to break up the country and carry out civil strife, rather than promoting our country and freeing ourselves from such a backward situation. Therefore, in order to avoid common destruction, to end the suffering and bleeding [words indistinct] and in particular in view of the new path of progress mapped out for our country, urges the opposition groups to come up with a sincere peaceful solution.

#### 3. On economic and social affairs:

A. The Central Committee, after thoroughly assessing our experience over the last 15 years, the specific conditions of the country, the level of consciousness of the society and the trends of change going on at the international level, has agreed henceforth the direction of social progress of the country will be through a mixed economy [preceding two words in English].

B. The mixed economy will be one wherein the government, private owners and cooperatives will participate.

The government will not only have a direct participation in leading the economy but also in the development process in any sphere. The working system of government organizations will be based on competition, productivity, and profitability. Organizations will have freedom in managing their work, management autonomy [preceding two words in English].

C. Regarding the private sector, henceforth any Ethiopian citizen can participate in any sphere without capital restrictions, privately, collectively, or in share companies. Based on these general directives:

1. In the agricultural sphere, the ownership of land will remain with the government but the peasantry will have the right to use the land and transfer it by inheritance to legitimate heirs who earn their living through farming. The crops they grow and the gardens and trees they plant on the land will be their own sole property. They will also have the right to hire workers for farming duties.



2. Private owners of property or investors [preceding word in English] will have the right to expand modern farming in areas not held by peasants, in the form of concessions.

3. In the trade sector, private owners will have the right to work side-by-side with government organizations and cooperatives, be it in the domestic or import-export trade.

4. Henceforth, the buying and selling of grain crops will be carried out on the basis of free market prices. The (?checkpoints) of the grain market and the quota system will be banned.

5. Individuals will be able to build residential houses, production and service establishments, and offices, and will have the right to rent them, sell them, or contract them out.

6. Private owners will be given adequate encouragement in their efforts to create additional production capabilities. Ways and strategies for this will be worked out.

D. In order to promote small-scale producers and service establishments, they will be organized on the basis of their own democratic decisions. This development strategy will be used to strengthen both existing and future producers.

1. The directives on organizing cooperatives will be revised in view of our past experiences and the new economic policy.

2. The necessary steps will be taken to resolve the problems in the working system of existing cooperatives and strengthen them.

3. Members of any cooperative can legally dissolve their cooperatives if they believe their organization is of no use to them. This must be done by a collective decision of all members.

E. The foreign relations of the new economic policy will be based on equality and mutual benefit with all countries and international organizations.

The existing decree on mutual development organization should be improved so that foreign capitalists and Ethiopian property owners can work together.

F. The administration of the new economic policy is to be based on the principles of a mixed economy, and be led on the basis of a balanced coordination of planning, marketing, administrative and economic methods which enable an acceleration of economic progress.

4. On foreign relations:

At this time when we are on the eve of the 21st century, the advancement of science and technology, the necessity of assisting one another in the world economy, and the general expansion of foreign relations means that it has become necessary for our country to (?revise) its relations with countries so that they can be more beneficial. Based on this, the foreign policy of our country will be to cooperate with countries for the sake of mutual benefit and world peace, on the basis of honoring the UN and OAU Charters, and principles of the Nonaligned

Movement, and cooperating with any peace-loving, democratic and socially progressive forces.

5. On the party:

In the light of the level of development and concrete conditions of our country, and the clear trends of change seen in the world today:

A. The content, mission, and character of the WPE should be changed, with a view to attaining Ethiopian democratic unity, progress, and justice, with no discrimination on the basis of nationality, beliefs, or gender, in a way that represents all classes and sections of our society. Its name should be changed to the Ethiopian Democratic Unionist [democraciyawi andinet] Party. The doctrine or program [preceding two words in English] should be drawn up and be presented for decision.

B. Opposition groups, under the umbrella of Ethiopian democratic unity, should be organized for peaceful talks. On the basis of the agreement to be reached, and in accordance with the decision of the Ethiopian people, they will be able to participate in the politics of the country.

6. On transition:

Under the leadership of the WPE, many tasks which were beneficial to the progress of the country have been undertaken. It has also assessed and considered issues which require the taking of steps in light of the concrete conditions of our country and the current world situation. Accordingly, in order to strengthen the positive results attained through the efforts made so far, and make the necessary changes, the proper strategy and directives of transition have been charted out. The 11th regular session of the WPE Central Committee has resolved that coordinated efforts favorable for people and the country be made.

In order to make our wishes for progress a reality and so that we can implement our plans, undertake valuable tasks for the coming generation, and achieve satisfaction from all this, it is above all vital that the existence and unity of the country be preserved. On the basis of this historic and popular objective, the Central Committee would like to express its whole-hearted and great respect and love to the members of our Army and People's Militia who are heroically falling at the various fronts.

The Central Committee calls on the organs of the political system at all levels, and on each and every genuine Ethiopian enthusiastically to make great practical efforts to ensure the existence of their one homeland by withstanding and foiling enemy attacks, until the dangers threatening to split our country are solved through peaceful means; to take the necessary steps to strengthen our defense capability; and to take every possible care of members of our Army and People's Militia, and their families.

Ethiopia first.

[Issued] Addis Ababa, 6 March 1990

**Bophuthatswana Leader Declares State of Emergency**

MB0703162890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1627 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Mmabatho March 7 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has declared a state of emergency aimed at stemming unrest in the homeland, the government mouthpiece BOPANA said on Wednesday [7 March].

President Mangope said emergency rule would apply in the districts of Bafokeng, Mankwe, Moretele and Odi.

Garankuwa, where unrest broke out on Wednesday, lies in the Odi region.

"There have arisen circumstances within those districts which seriously threaten the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order," he said.

Mr Mangope said the ordinary law of the homeland was inadequate to enable his government to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order in the affected districts.

The emergency would go into effect immediately, he said.

**RSA To Send Troops 'If Necessary'**

MB0703165690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1653 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—If necessary, the [Republic of] South Africa [RSA] Government, in consultation with Chief Minister Lucas Mangope, would send troops into Bophuthatswana to help quell unrest in the territory, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Wednesday [7 March] afternoon.

Answering questions from journalists after a 2-1/2 hour meeting with the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he said the issue had been discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday morning.

He had asked for reports from various ministers and was not in a position to comment further.

If necessary, steps would be taken and announced.

Referring to the situation in the homeland and independent states in general, President de Klerk said the government was very concerned about how unrest could affect the negotiation process, and that unrest could spread to areas where it was not occurring at present.

The Cabinet had considered the whole matter on Wednesday morning.

The government was adamant that the situation should not be allowed to slip into anarchy.

Steps had been taken where necessary and announced.

Somebody was "making mischief," and to an extent it could be seen as a continuation of the armed struggle, but not always necessarily so.

Mr de Klerk said in the Ciskei a somewhat different background applied—the unrest could not necessarily be ascribed to organisations from outside.

Dr Buthelezi said he was also very concerned about the future of the country.

"No ways" could negotiations get underway where there was anarchy.

The current violence was unfortunate, but it should be remembered that it was not something new—the state of emergency was imposed in the mid-1980's because of violence.

Dr Buthelezi said if he was running the country, he would find it very difficult to lift the state of emergency, especially in Natal.

President de Klerk said the state of emergency was not a "pawn in the negotiation process."

It was there to deal with a situation of unrest and to ensure the stability of ordinary, peace-loving South Africans.

While unrest prevailed, the state of emergency could not be lifted—the state needed the extra powers.

**RSA Security Forces 'Cooperating'**

MB0703184890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1844 GMT 7 Mar 90

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—Following a request from Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope, South African security forces were co-operating with their Bophuthatswana counterparts to ensure security in the territory, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced Wednesday [7 March] night.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Botha said the Bophuthatswana government had asked for "co-operative assistance". This was being given.

The chiefs of the two defence forces were busy discussing which measures to take.

Mr Botha said the measures concerned mainly security protection and the two countries were co-ordinating efforts.

The South African Government was not against peaceful protest, but the point had now been reached that there was a criminal element in every such protest.

"The South African Government will not allow looting and uncontrolled violence to spread."



Answering a question, he said it could be that elements other than criminal ones were playing a role, but the highest priority now was that there should be peace and calm.

"It has to be seen that the forces of South Africa and the independent states are capable of ensuring calm."

Mr Botha said much damage had been caused in Garankuwa, but he did not think to the same extent as in the Ciskei.

Mr Botha said in the case of the Ciskei, he thought the spirit of liberation had become unbridled and criminal elements had done their evil under this umbrella.

This was not to say other forces were perhaps also not at play, but the highest priority now was to ensure that stability was maintained and that the unrest did not spread.

The question of other organisations being involved could be dealt with later.

Mr Botha said a disturbing characteristic of the trouble in Bophuthatswana was that people were being bussed in from outside.

On possible root causes of the unrest, he said it should not be forgotten there was large-scale unemployment in South Africa, and that in times of reform one should expect turbulence.

The government's task now was to appeal to all responsible leaders that it was in everyone's interest that the greatest measure of calm now be obtained.

In answer to another question, Mr Botha said it would be welcome if the ANC [African National Congress] also now made such an appeal, as Mr Mandela had done in Natal in asking people to throw their weapons into the sea.

The government would not allow South Africa to be "set alight".

The state president and the government had gone out of its way to create a climate for negotiation.

"You can take a horse to the water but you can't make it drink," Mr Botha commented.

#### **SADF on 'Standby' for Violence**

*MB0803095490 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force [SADF] has confirmed that troops have been on standby since yesterday to help the government of Bophuthatswana should it be necessary.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, announced that South African soldiers were prepared to help out.

The spokesman said that the SADF and the army in Bophuthatswana had been liaising with each other and that, after consultations, it had been decided not to deploy any South African troops. The spokesman said that South African troops would be sent to Bophuthatswana if it was asked to do so.

Our Pretoria news staff reports that the atmosphere in Garankuwa is calm but tense after yesterday's violence. Schoolchildren have been sent home, and many schools did not open at all this morning. There was no transport for workers, and some of them walked up to 13 km to work.

Bophuthatswana police searched homes in Garankuwa throughout the night and arrested a number of people.

The industrial area was deserted this morning, and some buildings set alight yesterday are still burning.

#### **Security Operations Continue 8 Mar**

*MB0803092690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Garankuwa March 8 SAPA—Bophuthatswana security forces operations continued on Thursday in Garankuwa Township, and residents expressed fears violence on the scale seen on Wednesday [7 March] could erupt again.

On Thursday, security forces engaged in running battles with demonstrators and fired teargas in an attempt to restore order.

Reports from residents that security forces also fired live ammunition on Thursday could not be confirmed by a SAPA correspondent on the scene.

Bophuthatswana security force members also moved into houses in search of goods looted from gutted stores in the wake of Wednesday's violence that erupted during a massive march to protest community-related issues and to demand reincorporation into South Africa proper. At least seven people died and some 450 were injured in the violence.

Demonstrators have also called for resignation of President Lucas Mangope.

Security forces also carried out mopping up operations, removing shells of burnt out vehicles which barricaded the streets of this dusty, sprawling township.

But demonstrators re-grouped and put the barricades back. They also stopped motorists and demanded petrol from their vehicles which they used to burn barricades of tires in the streets.

Routes through Garankuwa were also barricaded with piles of stones as demonstrators enforced a stay-away, which was also supported by pupils and students. Passengers were taken off taxis moving about in the area.

Sporadic gunfire was also heard on Wednesday night.

In the nearby township of Mabopane, where a rent collection office was gutted on Wednesday, the situation was calm but tense on Thursday.

Some shops remained closed, and the normally busy Marula Sun Hotel, a casino complex about 20 minutes drive from Pretoria, was deserted.

A SAPA correspondent on the scene saw little sign of South African troops which the South African Government ordered in on Wednesday to assist local security forces maintain order.

Residents said they had seen what appeared to be an SADF [South African Defense Force] helicopter circling over the township earlier in the day, and yellow SAP [South African Police] vans were in evidence.

### Spokesman Discusses Protests, Unrest

MB0703155590 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 7 Mar 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Another homeland leader in South Africa, Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, is coming under increasing pressure in the wake of the changes in South Africa.

Elizabeth Oheme asks Dr. Cooper, a spokesman for the Bophuthatswana authorities, if the security forces had not overreacted by opening fire on the demonstrators:

[Begin recording] [Cooper] According to [words indistinct] from the police, they fired in self-defense. There were 20,000 people gathered outside the offices (?of) the magistrate's court in Garankuwa to present a petition. On the way of the march there, they had burned down several government offices, shops, and businesses. They then went to the magistrate's court and waited until all the crowd were there, then presented a petition to the magistrate, which called for lower rents and lower light and water bills, and also the resignation of President Lucas Mangope and the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa.

What happened then is not clear, but the police say they opened fire in self-defense. But ringleaders of the demonstrators say they presented a petition to the magistrate and that the police had opened fire without provocation.

[Oheme] This sounds very much like a popular uprising against President Mangope.

[Cooper] Why, I can't comment on that because these have been going on for several weeks now and the major issues have been domestic issues on rent, light, and water. They are complaining they are too high, (?but the) major political issues have been pegged onto their petitions. Whether they represent a popular move against Mangope is open to question, because there are other portions of Bophuthatswana which are all very quiet today. There are six pieces of Bophuthatswana. The

demonstration that took place today is on the very eastern section, but the other ones are all going about their normal business.

[Oheme] Yes, but there have been calls from other parts of Bophuthatswana also for Bophuthatswana to be reincorporated back into South Africa.

[Cooper] They are all that area [as heard] which is some 45 minutes from Pretoria. It is all on the border, you see.

[Oheme] But it seems that the president is not listening to anybody.

[Cooper] I cannot comment on that. We hope to make a statement some time today, or the cabinet does, on this very issue. I haven't got it yet, but that is what they just told me a moment ago.

[Oheme] In the meantime, what is the government saying to people who are saying we want to go back into South Africa?

[Cooper] The president has over the last few weeks repeated many times that despite the events in South Africa, Bophuthatswana will remain independent.

[Oheme] Then it seems like if you are going to have more of these demonstrations and loss of life.

[Cooper] I can't comment on that. I have no idea. I mean, that's looking into a crystal ball, isn't it? How can I help you there? [end recording]

### Garankuwa Hospital: 450 Injured

MB0803042190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1016 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Pretoria March 8 SAPA—A spokesman for the hospital in Garankuwa said 350 people were treated there during and after the violence that hit the Bophuthatswana township on Wednesday [7 March].

SABC [South Africa Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reports more than 100 people are still in hospital for observation.

Ninety per cent of the injured were treated for gunshot wounds. The spokesman added seven people were killed in the rioting.

Sources consulted by SAPA during the violence said 150 people had been hurt, mostly hit by gunfire.

### Pretoria To Provide 'Necessary Security' to Venda

MB0703185390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1849 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—The president of Venda had requested to see him and the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, about the situation in his country, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Wednesday [7 March] night.

Addressing a press conference, he said the situation was being watched closely, and, if required, the South

African Government would not hesitate to provide the "necessary security and protection".

Mr Eotha said he was in touch with the president of Venda.

#### **Envoy Blames 'Radical Element' on Venda 'Tension'**

*MB0803083590 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Venda's political situation is tense following demands by several pressure groups that President Frank Ravhele resign.

President Ravhele has called a special session of Parliament for 13 March to discuss the situation in the country.

South African Ambassador to Venda Rod Smith says President Ravhele has already invited several organizations and individuals to meet with him for discussions: [Begin video recording] [Smith] The current situation seems reasonably stable. Businesses continue to do business, and things seem to be as normal as possible.

But, there is large scale intimidation and extensive strikes. For example, there are no buses or taxis today. People are struggling to get to work.

There is a lot of tension right now.

[Reporter] Why the intimidation? Who is responsible? [Smith] There are probably several reasons for the situation.

Intimidation started immediately after Nelson Mandela's release. There were peaceful demonstrations on 12 February, but these later degenerated into stone throwing, car theft, etc. There has been intimidation, strikes, school boycotts, etc., since then.

It's difficult to say who's responsible. I have a number of pamphlets here. Some have African National Congress, others have United Democratic Front, and so it continues. [sentence as heard] There is a radical element exploiting the current situation to achieve their own goals.

[Reporter] Ambassador, what is the government doing to defuse the situation?

[Smith] That's an important question. President Ravhele a while ago invited all those in Venda with ideas on Venda and the new South Africa to discuss with him their ideas about what lies ahead for Venda. He invited ideas from his officials; he talked with church leaders. He met yesterday with an organization that does not think very highly of him.

He is quite prepared to talk with anyone. The invitation has been issued, and I personally hope Venda's active organizations will take the opportunity to speak with him. [end recording]

#### **Gazankulu Calm; Chief Minister Reshuffles Cabinet**

*MB0703164590 Johannesburg SABA in English 1501 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Giyani March 7 SABA—The Gazankulu homeland authorities on Wednesday [7 March] issued a contradictory statement on unrest in the region, saying the situation was calm, but revealing that nine huts had been burnt down in the last 24 hours.

At the same time, the homeland authorities conceded that a mass stayaway from work and school by thousands of people was continuing.

It said seven huts were burnt down in the Giyani district with the other two being torched at Saselamini, near Malamulele.

Since the homeland violence erupted in Gazankulu about two weeks ago, 25 people had died, 231 huts were razed to the ground, one vehicle and one house were also burnt and scores of stone-throwing incidents took place.

Meanwhile, the chief minister, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, on Wednesday reshuffled his cabinet, citing the unrest as the main reason.

The minister of justice, Mr. E.P. Mhinga, has been shifted to the Ministry of Education, with the former education minister, Mr L.M. Shimati, taking over the Justice Department.

#### **De Klerk, Chief Minister Meet 8 Mar**

*MB0803101690 Johannesburg SABA in English 0957 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town March 8 SABA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and the chief minister of Gazankulu Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, assisted by ministers and senior officials, had talks at Tuynhuys on Thursday morning [8 March].

Matters discussed included the security situation in the territory, the role of self-governing territories in the negotiation process and progress currently being made in this process.

In a joint statement, the two leaders said Mr de Klerk had re-emphasised the determination of the government to maintain "a situation of calm and of law and order which is essential for the normalisation of the political process and for the development of talks and negotiations."

The talks were "constructive and substantial progress was made towards the handling of current problems."

Regarding the security situation, arrangements would be made, at the request of the government of Gazankulu, to strengthen the capability of that government to handle the situation.

President de Klerk was assisted by the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok; and the minister of education and development aid, Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe.

Professor Ntsanwisi was assisted by Gazankulu's commissioner general, Dr Herman Monnig, and senior officials. The statement concluded that some useful thoughts on matters concerning the longer term were also exchanged in a spirit of friendship and co-operation.

President de Klerk had to rush off to another appointment, but the three South African ministers and Professor Ntsanwisi answered questions from journalists a short while later.

Dr van der Merwe said the police in Gazankulu were geared to do normal police work in a normal situation, and any assistance given by South African security forces would be aimed at dealing with current unrest and violence.

Professor Ntsanwisi said there was a great deal of intimidation taking place in Gazankulu from "external forces."

Cases of murder and arson had occurred, houses had been burnt, people were being prevented from working at factories, and government officials were also being hampered.

Mr Vlok said assistance would be given "as soon as possible."

Dr Viljoen said the government interpreted the violence and unrest going on in various parts of the country as a sign of the "unreadiness of certain people to start negotiating." They therefore wanted to delay negotiations.

He added that people could define themselves out of the negotiation process—"We will not make people negotiate who don't want to."

There was great impatience among black and other leaders for negotiations to start.

These leaders felt their pre-conditions had been met by the state president's initiatives.

#### **Ciskei Leader Gqozo Cites 'Return to Normality'**

MB0703193890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1928 GMT 7 Mar 90

[By Neil Oelofse]

[Text] Bisho March 7 SAPA—The concerted drive by various forces to put an end to the chaos which characterised the first two days of Ciskei's coup was paying dividends on Wednesday [7 March].

The homeland's new leader, Council of State Chairman Brig Oupa Gqozo said in an interview only isolated cases of looting had been reported and a return to normality was hoped for soon.

"There has been reaction to the united call for calm," Brig Gqozo said in reference to the present of both South African [SA] and Ciskei soldiers in towns and to demands by the Mass Democratic Movement and the United Democratic Front for an end to burning and looting.

The state of emergency imposed on Tuesday will be maintained to prevent a return to anarchy which had been threatened by unpredictable, jubilant crowds celebrating President Lennox Sebe fall from power, Brig Gqozo said.

In Ciskei townships, particularly Mdantsane—the area worst hit by "celebrations"—thousands of people, rendered jobless by Sunday and Monday's orgy of destruction, loitered outside partially and completely burnt factories.

In Bisho, a small band of crack SA Defence Force parabats patrolled the commercial centre, while the "dad's army" manned roadblocks at township exits.

Questioned repeatedly on his view regarding South Africa's homeland policy, which had resulted in Ciskei being granted independence in 1981, Brig Gqozo said homelands were acceptable provided they were not corrupt.

"The future of the homeland system will depend on our leaders—the people who negotiate greater South Africa's future," the coup leader said.

Brig Gqozo was poised on Wednesday to announce the co-option of some non-military figures into his Council of State, but the announcement was postponed to allow for further negotiations, spokesman Mr Headman Somtunzi said.

#### **Botha: Pretoria Took Necessary Steps**

MB0703145390 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says the South African Government went out of its way to take the necessary steps regarding the situation in Ciskei. Mr. Botha took part in a snap debate in the House of Assembly this afternoon.

He said the steps to protect South African interests had been what any reasonable person could have expected. This report from our political correspondent Clarence Keyter. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Keyter] Also taking part in the debate, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, outlined the sequence of events before South African



security forces were able to move into Ciskei. He also announced that a state of emergency had been declared in Ciskei.

Following attempted coups in three of the four independent national states, of which two have been successful, we asked Mr. Botha after the debate whether it did not signal a failure of government policy.

[Botha] Not at all. Not at all. May I remind you that there is hardly a state in Africa today where a coup has not occurred at some stage or another, so these are not unique events in the continent in which we live. Secondly, the people who plan a coup, one must ask oneself why do they do it. If anything, it signals perhaps a failure of the policies of the outgoing government, and that was not our government.

[Keyter] But yet, Mr. Botha, in selling this policy, South Africans were made to believe that there would be stability in these independent states.

[Botha] Yes, but there is no way that the South African Government can be held responsible if a state like the Ciskei went through a referendum which was open, fair, and free, it was duly acknowledged, and the overwhelming majority of the people opted for independence. Do not forget: If the Ciskei is ever to be included again in the Republic of South Africa—I don't know whether it will, it is a complex issue—then their voters will eventually also participate within the broader South African political arena, and so will those of the Transkei, so to imply at this stage that they are not mature or that they make the wrong decisions, I think with all respect, that it always has racist connotations to proceed from that point of view because in a white state coups also occur.

[Keyter] But the dilemma in the Ciskei seems to be that despite the fact that the coup was pulled by the militarists, you have mob rule now, and is that not an indication of the left wing having the rule in their hands and the fact that the Ciskei, or the ANC [African National Congress] rather, is Xhosa and even Ciskei-based?

[Botha] I think I must be very careful now. We do not want to exacerbate in the first place the position between the government and the ANC, so I will rather not comment on any possible participation by them at the present moment. We have no proof that they were behind it. We are inclined to accept Brigadier Gqozo's word that there was widespread dissatisfaction with President Sebe's rule, and of course it is unfortunate and the government really profoundly regret the damage that was done to South African businessmen's properties and factories in the Ciskei. [end recording]

### Sebe Stranded in Hong Kong

HK0603020790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 6 Mar 90 p 1

[By Andrew Bomford]

[Text] The deposed leader of the South African homeland of Ciskei was behind closed doors in his Hong Kong hotel last night while people celebrated in the streets of his former capital.

Mr Lennox Sebe, in town with a seven-man trade mission that also plans to visit Taiwan, spent the day in his 18th-floor room in the Hong Kong Hotel refusing to talk to visitors.

Aides said he spent much of his time on the telephone to the South African government, "obviously upset" after learning that his life-long rule has been effectively ended by Sunday's bloodless coup.

Mr Sebe's mission appears to be in tatters. Aides said the president is due to hold meetings with up to 50 local businessmen considering investment in the nominally independent homeland.

"He is obviously very upset by the whole thing," said the trade delegation's organiser, investment consultant Mr David Pyott.

"He feels if he'd been there this whole thing might not have happened."

Aides said the president was also concerned for the safety of his wife after learning that his son Kwane, who headed an elite police unit, has been detained.

The South African consulate at first denied all knowledge of Mr Sebe's whereabouts, then said he had been at the Hong Kong Hotel but had left for Taipei in the morning.

A consular official said later that Mr Sebe had asked the South African government to restore him to office in Ciskei.

Mr Sebe's regime has been accused of a string of human rights violations since it took power in 1981 after Pretoria's offer of independence.

The coup leader, Brigadier O Josh Gqozo, said there has been widespread corruption and abuse of state money by the territory's leaders.

Mr Sebe has also been accused of authorising assassinations and the torture of political activists.

One of the new government's first acts was to order the release of an estimated 200 political prisoners.

But a spokesman for the Ciskei People's Development Bank, part of the Hong Kong trade delegation, yesterday claimed the allegations are unfounded.

"If the president knew about these allegations of corruption, I'm quite sure he would be horrified," he said.

The trade delegation was due to leave for Taiwan on Thursday, although Taipei's Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Chen Yu-chu said yesterday that his government knew nothing about the mission.

He said Taipei has no diplomatic links with Ciskei.

The mission is a private one, however, and officials of Hong Kong's quasi-government Trade Development Council also said yesterday they knew nothing about it.

The delegation was expected to go on to London and Amsterdam before returning to Ciskei.

South African security forces moved into the homeland yesterday to guard vital installations and curb looting and arson. Pretoria has pledged not to crush the popular rebellion.

#### **Deposed Leader Departs for Taiwan**

HK0703034990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING  
POST in English 7 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] The deposed President of Ciskei suddenly left for Taiwan en route to South Africa yesterday, cancelling his scheduled trade mission to Hong Kong and Taiwan following a coup in the South African homeland on Sunday [4 March].

But the South African Government will not help to restore ousted President-for-Life Mr Lennox Sebe to power or intervene in Ciskei's affairs, according to South Africa Vice-Consul, Mr Jonathan Thompson.

"The South African Government is not going to intervene—it is entirely up to the people of Ciskei," Mr Thompson said.

Mr Sebe was originally scheduled to spend three days in Hong Kong on a trade mission before leaving for Taiwan tomorrow.

#### **Junta Member Hauser Interviewed**

AU0703130990 Vienna Domestic Service in German  
1100 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Report by Gerald Lehner, including telephone interview by Lehner with Major Peter Hauser, member of the military junta in Bisho, capital of south Africa's the homeland of Ciskei; introductory passage read by Lehner—recorded]

[Text] The reform-minded forces within the South African Government apparently tolerate the new military government in Bisho, the capital of Ciskei. Austrian-born Major Peter Hauser is the only white member of the military junta. As Major Hauser told the ORF television service in a interview last night, he considers himself to be a member of the moderate reform movement. Was power and money involved or was it merely political goals that motivated him to participate in the coup?

[Begin recording] [Hauser] I think that if there is the danger that one can lose everything in such an operation, one should not think about money. If no democratic solution is possible, one must also take into consideration military action. I think that the time was ripe. If

this had not happened, a much worse and bloody disaster would have taken place.

[Lehner] What is the attitude of the South Africans toward this regime, the military junta, of which you are a member?

[Hauser] Let me put it this way: They recognized that this was a solution now, that progress and the constructive development of democratic conditions will be possible now.

[Lehner] Major Hauser, are you an adventurer?

[Hauser] No, certainly not. I think I am very conservative.

[Lehner] What do you mean by conservative? This is a very ambiguous term today.

[Hauser, laughing] I do not know exactly what you understand by that in Austria. I do not think that I am conservative in the ideological sense, rather in the way I live. [end recording]

The former government of Ciskei was considered a dictatorship by the majority of the population. The country is poor, and the new military junta wants to basically reform the health and educational system, Peter Hauser stressed in the interview.

[Begin recording] [Hauser] If I can contribute to this and it makes the people happy, I will be satisfied. However, I would rather assess the results after some time, when I can say that progress has been achieved.

[Lehner] Do you think that your fate is now indirectly linked with that of Nelson Mandela?

[Hauser] I do not know. We may meet some time in the future. However, I do not really want to act in the foreground. This is a state with a black culture which belongs to the blacks. I do not want to push myself into the foreground. I prefer to do the important work that remains to be done.

[Lehner] What are your goals?

[Hauser] We have bad conditions in the sphere of health and education. We failed to receive many investments because of corruption. Money that could have been used for better purposes disappeared in the wrong channels. Many wrong steps were taken. The most difficult thing will be to establish an efficient government. [end recording]

#### **De Klerk, KwaZulu's Buthelezi Hold Talks 7 Mar**

MB0703174490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1735 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had a 2-1/2 hours meeting at Tuynhuys on Wednesday [7 March] afternoon.

In a joint statement, they said the discussing centred mainly on the constitutional negotiation process and emphasised the need for negotiations for a new constitution to start as soon as possible.



Other matters of mutual interest had also been discussed, including the security situation in Natal.

Both leaders expressed their satisfaction with the discussions "which were conducted in a constructive spirit."

President de Klerk was assisted by the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok; minister of education and development aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe; the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel; the minister of transport and land affairs, Mr George Bartlett; and the deputy minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer.

Dr Buthelezi, who is also head of Inkatha, was assisted by the organisation's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo; Dr Madide, Dr Mdlalose, and Mr S. Sithebe.

The meeting is part of a series of consultations between the two leaders.

Dr Buthelezi added that it would be tragic if the momentum of talks about talks—which he had previously had with Mr de Klerk—was allowed to diminish through a lapse of time.

He had just returned from a trip to the United States and Britain, and everywhere he was asked "what next."

He was therefore grateful that President de Klerk had agreed to see him so soon after his return.

Dr Buthelezi said he had told Mr de Klerk of President Bush's intentions to invite him (Mr de Klerk) and Mr Nelson Mandela to the U.S., and that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher had told him Mr de Klerk had "gone further than anyone else."

#### **Buthelezi: 'Not Much' Progress on Unrest Talks**

*MB0803120890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1107 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Durban March 8 SAPA—Not much has been achieved by the peace talks in Natal between leaders of Inkatha and the COSATU/UDF [Congress of South African Trade Unions/United Democratic Front] alliance, says the chief minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Addressing the seventeenth KwaZulu prayer breakfast at Durban's Royal Hotel on Thursday morning, Mr Buthelezi said he was appalled by the lack of respect when it came to "actually doing something about peace at president to presidential level".

"The committee of my colleagues and those selected by the UDF and COSATU to hold peace talks has also not made much progress because the representations we make on our side remain unanswered.

"There is no yea, there is no nay, there is nothing."

Mr Buthelezi said he was hoping that when the deputy-president of the ANC [African National Congress], Nelson Mandela, returned from talks after a trip through Africa and after consulting the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, in Sweden, prospects for peace between blacks would improve.

"Violence of the magnitude that is persisting in Natal could wreck the politics of negotiation. How do I sit down to talk with leaders who have introduced the kind of violence that is spreading so hideously all around me?"

Mr Buthelezi said groups in South Africa had a lot of re-thinking to do with regard to the future and negotiations.

"It would be ironically tragic if the National Party, which we have always regarded as so monolithically incapable of abandoning apartheid, proves to be the most flexible when it comes to re-thinking organisational positions."

He said blacks had to realise that there was a "best" in South Africa worth saving.

The "best" included the machinery of justice, and a sound infrastructure and economic sector.

He made a special appeal to churches and the clergy "to be quite firm that if violence is going to be put aside for peace, then every political grouping must work to make the politics of negotiation successful".

#### **De Klerk Announces 15 Mar Cabinet Changes**

*MB0803061490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] The portfolios of several cabinet ministers are to be altered on 15 March.

The purpose is to allow the government to place greater emphasis on coordinating its economic policy and on constitutional negotiation.

The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, announced in Cape Town that the minister for administration and privatization, Dr. Wim de Villiers, will become minister for administration and economic coordination. The Central Economic Advisory Services will be placed under his control, and the privatization unit, which will be converted to the Office for Privatization, would fall under the minister of mineral and energy affairs and public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers. Adjustments to the portfolio of Dr. de Villiers were being considered in view of his extensive work load.

President de Klerk announced that, in order to give the highest priority to constitutional negotiation, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen was being exempted from his responsibilities as minister of national education and will be minister of

constitutional development only. The same changes were being made for his deputy minister, Mr. Roelf Meyer.

Mr Gene Louw will be responsible for national education, and he will become minister of home affairs and of national education. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Dr. Theo Alant, will become deputy minister of national education.

#### **Van Heerden Assesses Luanda Tripartite Talks**

*MB0703130890 Johannesburg International Service in English 1135 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Interview with Neil van Heerden, director general of foreign affairs, by unidentified correspondent, on the "Africa South" program; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] We asked Mr. van Heerden about the conflict in southeastern Angola between government forces and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] resistance movement.

[Begin recording] [Van Heerden] We are concerned about the military situation in Angola, because we believe very strongly that unless we have peace in Angola we cannot have a stable peace in southern Africa as a whole. We think that is a view on which many agree, and we know from our talks with other individual neighboring countries that most neighbors share our concern about this war. We have used the better access we have to Luanda, plus, of course, the residual access we have to UNITA, to say to both sides: We don't think this problem is capable of a military solution and we urge you very strongly to start talking directly to each other.

We can now say with great conviction that we believe that all countries, all governments, are going to have to be prepared to talk to their opponents, and that certainly also applies to Angola. I believe because of the state of the war and the high rate of casualties, and the damage done to the economy, that there is now... [changes thought] that the situation is ripe for direct talks to take place, and we hope that, following the visit of Minister Botha last week, and the efforts which have been put in the pipeline now, that such talks can take place in the not-too-distant future.

[Correspondent] What are your indications about the casualty rate in Angola?

[Van Heerden] We have been given some figures in Luanda now, and we are busy correlating these dates [as heard] with other information we have, and it is our impression that we are looking at casualties in the vicinity of 8,000 to 10,000 people, including civilians. It is, of course, difficult to have reliable information on what is precisely happening there, but we are convinced that it is very high, these casualty figures.

[Correspondent] Turning to the troop withdrawal from Angola, a month ago there was a temporary cessation after four Cubans were killed at the hands of UNITA.

Are you satisfied that there is an overall willingness on the Cubans [as heard] to be out on time?

[Van Heerden] Yes, I'm absolutely convinced, again from my conversations and from the meeting in Luanda, that the Cubans intend fully to comply with their obligations. And although they lag slightly behind the schedule provided for in the bilateral agreement with Angola, they intend to make up that shortfall as soon as possible, possibly even by the beginning of April. But in any case, they have assured us that by the next major withdrawal date, which is October, they would have made up the shortfall.

[Correspondent] Sir, you have just returned from the last meeting of the joint commission before Namibian independence. What future role do you see for the commission?

[Van Heerden] We have discussed this—because it's interesting that several of the delegations raised this point—and said that we are now coming to the end of one of our major agenda items, which is Namibia. We will, of course, remain focused on Cuban troop withdrawal, but should we not also look at other themes: stability in southern Africa as a whole and everything connected with that? And although we didn't decide firmly to do that, I have the impression that there is great interest on the part of all the members and the observers to maintain the joint commission into the future. [end recording]

#### **Views Emerging Angola Peace Talks**

*MB0703142490 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government has agreed for the necessity of talks to end the war with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said on Wednesday [7 March].

Addressing a press briefing in Cape Town, Mr van Heerden said South Africa was trying to facilitate this process without usurping the mediating role of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, had met Angolan Government representatives last week, who had openly declared they were prepared to talk.

South Africa was favoured as a facilitator because of its past, residual links with UNITA.

Mr van Heerden noted South Africa was not resupplying UNITA, but still sustained diplomatic links with the rebel organisation.

Mr Botha had agreed that he would try to be of assistance, urging the Angolans to cross the new threshold of talks, like South Africa had.

The warring parties in Angola were close to military stalemate, and each had suffered enormous casualties—estimated at 10,000 civilian and military dead on both sides.

Mr van Heerden said unless the war was settled there would always be a very fragile peace in southern Africa and the danger of hostilities spilling over into Namibia.

He expected the first meetings to take place soon, but did not divulge a date or venue.

Mr Botha had seen the president of Angola, Mr Eduardo Jose dos Santos, confirming the close links between South Africa and that country.

South Africa was in as good a position as anybody to help with the negotiation process, which had to take place in the context of an African solution.

The United States wanted to be helpful in this regard, but was disqualified as not providing an African solution.

"Us Africans have cottoned on very firmly to the notion it must be an African solution," said Mr van Heerden.

The Soviet Union was equally strongly motivated to this end.

Talks could be held at a variety of places, but he did not expect Zaire to be a first venue—this required an even more neutral profile.

Talks would probably start at a low level, with the level being escalated as negotiations progressed.

If the process got off the ground, South Africa would endorse multi-party elections in Angola.

### Comments on Cuban Troop Withdrawal

MB0703143090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1203 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—The Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola was intact despite having fallen behind schedule following an attack on Cuban troops early this year, the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said on Wednesday [7 March].

Addressing a press briefing here after the seventh meeting of the joint monitoring commission which took place in Luanda this week, Mr van Heerden said the Cubans had indicated they would have problems meeting the scheduled deadline for withdrawal.

The hitch arose after four Cuban soldiers were killed in an attack near the coast on January 21 this year and the withdrawal process was suspended.

A 30-day interruption in the pull-out had arisen, with the Cubans warning they may not be able to meet the April 1, 1990, interim evacuation deadline.

The final deadline for total withdrawal is June 1991.

The Cubans indicated they might fall somewhat short of the 33,000 figure because of the delay and time needed to restart the transportation process.

The shortfall would, however, be only a "couple of hundred" soldiers and the Cubans hoped this would be made up by October.

Mr van Heerden said neither South Africa and Angola, nor the United States, were able to give the Cubans a "copper-bottom" guarantee that attacks on Cuban troops would not occur again.

While giving its condolences to Cuba, and regretting the incident which stymied the withdrawal, South Africa agreed a repeat of this endangered the peace process.

South Africa would use every available channel to warn against this, but had given Cuba no guarantees whatsoever regarding incidents like this.

Cuba's guarantee against such attacks lay in its ability to defend itself, and this had been indicated by the Cubans at Brazzaville.

South Africa had stated that any suspension of the withdrawal beyond the agreed time-frame would be unacceptable.

### Notes 'Orderly' Namibian Independence

MB0703172590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1122 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—The joint commission monitoring the Namibian independence process this week held its seventh and last meeting before the conclusion of Namibian independence, the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said on Wednesday [7 March].

Addressing a press briefing in Cape Town, Mr van Heerden said the South African delegation had met others in Luanda on Monday and Tuesday to report back on the independence process and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Four South African delegates and the deputy minister of defence met the attorney-general of Namibia, the UN special representative in the territory, the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] commanding officer, General Prem Chand, two observers from the U.S.A and USSR and three additional members.

The South African delegation believed the independence process was winding down in a very orderly fashion, and every indication remained this would be an orderly and positive process, Mr van Heerden said.

Namibia is set to become independent on March 21 this year.

**Botha Defends Rand Gift to Namibian Celebrations**

*MB0703171290 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1545 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has denied that South Africa's contribution of five million rands to the Namibian independence celebration is excessive.

He told Clarence Keyter that after pouring vast amounts into the budget and the war effort, South Africa's contribution to the celebrations was relatively small.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] We administered South-West Africa and we'll administer it until midnight, 20 March. In other words, the new government is only then the new government. Until then, strictly speaking, South Africa claims that we are there to govern their territory. We are responsible for law and order, and I think it will make an awful impression if statesmen from all over the world come to Windhoek and they hear about this stingy neighbor, this spiteful neighbor, who wasn't even prepared to make some donation, some contribution toward the independence celebrations.

[Keyter] And are you making this contribution to please the...

[Botha, interrupting] No, not so much to please them. Rather, it should serve as an indication of South Africa's attitude toward the people of Namibia. And don't forget, we have paid billions of rands over the past few years toward their budget. From now on, not a cent; we are saving our taxpayer as a result—with all respect—as a result of the hard work. We are going to save our taxpayers billions which will not go to Namibia any longer. [end recording]

**Walter Sisulu Summons Whites To Join ANC**

*MB0803051490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2223 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg March 7 SAPA—Internal African National Congress [ANC] leader Mr Walter Sisulu on Wednesday [7 March] night called on whites to join the ANC and stressed that cultural identity would be respected in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Mr Sisulu is responsible for restructuring the ANC within South Africa, and was addressing a mainly white audience of 1,300 at a "call to whites" meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, hosted by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee.

He had never before addressed so many white people before, and was encouraged by their numbers, he said.

The ANC was looking for economic justice and was committed to building an economy that provided employment for all South Africans, he said.

He called on the government to create a climate for negotiations by ending the state of emergency and scrapping existing security legislation, stressing the ANC was prepared to discuss outstanding obstacles to negotiations.

"Negotiations must be based on the will of the people", he said, and repeated a call for elections to a constituent assembly.

A massive recruitment drive would be launched for mass-based structures at local and regional levels.

Membership of the ANC was open to all and members would pay subscriptions and actively involve themselves in the organisation, he said.

Active and disciplined support of all democrats was essential for the building of a new South Africa, Mr Sisulu said.

**Further on 'Call to Whites'**

*MB0803051890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2226 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Johannesburg March 7 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was "getting on very well" with the Jewish community in South Africa [SA], but also wanted other friendships and noted those who assisted in the struggle for liberation, ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu said on Wednesday night.

He was responding to a question whether a future democratic SA would maintain links with Israel, or if Israel would become a pariah state.

"I can't predict the future, but we are trying to be friendly", he said.

He was addressing a "call to whites" meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, attended by about 1,300 people.

Asked whether the ANC would compensate for nationalisation, or confiscate property and assets, he said the ANC would do no harm to, and was interested in promoting, not destroying the economy.

Mr Sisulu was asked why the ANC appeared unable to control their followers in the townships since Mr Nelson Mandela's release.

He said violence was a product of nationalist policy, and to enthusiastic applause added the NP [National Party] ought to control violence, but "instead they breed it".

A white middle-aged man rose, saying he was a fourth generation South African and asked "how do we join up with the ANC?".

Mr Sisulu said the ANC was preparing for whites to join and was creating regions and branches to issue membership cards.



He said the ANC had not discussed how to unite Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] and the SA Defence Force, but was positive there would not be any military conscription in a future SA.

#### **UK's Thatcher, Buthelezi Sanctions Positions Noted**

*MB0703175090 Johannesburg International Service in English 1150 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Station commentary: "The Buthelezi-Thatcher Meeting"]

[Text] Sanctions remain a major issue in the international spotlight. A fact-finding mission of American congressmen has just reported that after seeing the situation on the ground in South Africa, it will recommend a soft-peddling on the sanctions issue in the short term, and this despite the fact that members of the mission, such as Congressman Harold Wolpe, have only very recently been threatening intensified sanctions legislation.

The significance here is that the majority in the U.S. Congress now acknowledge the meaningful reform initiatives that have taken place in South Africa recently and are accordingly moderating their stand. Congressmen like Mr. Wolpe have been forced to adjust to this salient fact or lose face.

Across the Atlantic in the United Kingdom, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is remaining resolute in her opposition to further sanctions against South Africa. This was underscored in the cordial reception she gave this week to Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi once again stressed that the majority of South Africans are opposed to sanctions as they cause more harm, particularly to black South Africans, than good.

In this, organizations such as the African National Congress [ANC] are out of step with the mood inside South Africa. Chief Buthelezi made the point that people like Mr. Nelson Mandela are forced to toe the ANC line for intensified sanctions even though this is not the majority wish inside South Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher made a point of saying farewell to Chief Buthelezi at the door of No. 10 Downing Street, thus emphasizing that she recognizes his status as a prominent leader in South Africa. In fact, Chief Buthelezi is not only the head of the largest nation in South Africa, the Zulus, but also the leader of Inkatha, which has more card-carrying members than any other political movement in the country. This twin status puts him in a particularly favorable position to assess the true opinions of black South Africans. And the Buthelezi verdict is categorical: The majority of black South Africans want an end to sanctions.

#### **Status of Afrikaans Language Not Negotiable**

*MB0803115290 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Cape Town—Government's chief negotiator, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Gerrit Viljoen, has indicated that he is prepared to discuss certain symbols of nationhood "like the national anthem or possible alternative flags, public holidays and so on".

However, Viljoen said he did not see the status of Afrikaans as an official language being placed on the negotiating table.

In the latest edition of the journal INSIG, Viljoen said: "I cannot see that a new SA [South Africa] can be guided peacefully if the existing recognition of Afrikaans in the constitution, like that of English and possibly other languages, is not maintained."

Viljoen said he was convinced that what had happened in Namibia would hold serious disadvantages for that country's development, because its apparent language policy denied the reality that Afrikaans was the chief medium of communication.

"You cannot base the language policy and the education policy on a fiction or a myth. You must ground it in the reality of the language. What has happened in Namibia, particularly because it is so illogical—although one can understand the political and emotional arguments—is creating uneasiness in SA."

Viljoen said the Afrikaner in SA would have to make it very clear that he was not prepared to sacrifice the status of his language in a new SA.

Viljoen said it was an important departure point that Afrikaans should maintain its statutory position of equality with other languages in a new SA.

The Afrikaans language, the role of Afrikaans and Afrikaans-speaking people were too great in SA's history for Afrikaans to be considered for a lesser status.

#### **Population Registration Act Debate in Parliament**

*MB0603153890 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 90*

[From "Africa South" program]

[Text] The repeal of the South African Population Registration Act, which provides for the classification, and registration, along ethnic lines of all South Africans, has been called for by a Democratic Party [DP] member of parliament, Ken Andrew. He also said that a new South African constitution should enshrine a universal franchise, the protection of fundamental human rights, the recognition of cultural, religious, and linguistic differences, and the right to live according to such differences. Douglas McClure reports:

Introducing his private member's motion, Mr. Andrew referred to the government's emphasis on ethnic group interests, and rights.

[Begin Andrew recording] Any approach that uses racial groups as a constitutional building block for the future is dangerous, because it arouses suspicions of a white minority trying to cling to power, because by hankering after racial group rights, it distracts from a serious search for appropriate checks and balances in a new constitution, and because it [words indistinct] it is a picture of [word indistinct] minority in a new South Africa. The DP recognizes the reality of racial and other divisions within our society, but does not wish to perpetuate those divisions by using them as a basis for a new constitution. [end recording]

Speaking on behalf of the ruling National Party [NP], the MP for Sunday's River, Dr. Tertius Delport, proposed an amendment to Mr. Andrew's resolution that the house would commit itself to the creation of a new dispensation [words indistinct] recognize, and respect cultural differences, religious diversity, and linguistic differentiation, as well as citizens' rights to live according to these criteria, and grant universal adult suffrage in a unitary multi-party democracy without domination by minorities. He also referred to group interests, and said that the sharing of certain values was a uniting factor. A constitution had to allow space for differences between groups. It would have to give people room to be themselves, Mr. Delport said, and added that this is where South Africa's strength would lie in the future.

The Conservative Party spokesman for the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Mr. Fanie Jacobs of Losberg, also proposed an amendment to the motion. He said no political dispensation in South Africa could make provision for the protection of individual rights in a unitary state. The realities of the various population groups had to be taken into account. This could only be accomplished by means of a constitutional system of partition, permitting the realization of the self-determination of peoples. The repeal of the Population Registration Act, and the institution of a common voter's role, disregarded the differences in religion, culture, and politics. It also contained the potential for political conflict.

The deputy minister of constitutional development, and of national education, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said that the key issue would have to be addressed in the negotiations for a new constitution. It will be the manner in which minority groups will participate in the constitutional structure. Mr. Meyer warned that it would be premature for the NP government to reveal its negotiating position on this issue at this early stage. He emphasized that the issue would be the first point on the agenda of the constitutional debate. This did not imply that the government would approach the negotiations without a carefully worked out plan. But, Mr. Meyer added, it

would be incautious to trumpet the details prior to the commencement of negotiation.

The minister of constitutional development, and of national education, Mr. Gerrit Viljoen, said the Population Registration Act had to be retained until the old constitution could be replaced by a new one. He underlined the fact that democracy would not be served by a majority concept of government, but by aspects such as a truly representative system, and the accountability of elected representatives to the electorate. He also mentioned the government's perspective on group interest.

[Begin Viljoen recording] We argue, Sir, that people should consider the group concept not with regard to its historical context, and its past association, but to judge and evaluate it in terms of an entirely new context of a new South Africa, with emphasis on one undivided South Africa, on one nation, on nation building, with recognition of a charter of human rights, and with emphasis also in the election manifesto of the NP of the common values, and the common ideals binding us together, which we share with each other as groups, forming part of the South African nation. [end recording]

The motion proposed by the DP, and the amendments proposed by the ruling NP, and the official opposition CP were then withdrawn.

#### Archbishop Tutu Urges Defense Minister's Dismissal

MB0703172290 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
7 Mar 90 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Cape Town—Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday called on the State President to immediately sack or suspend Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

The Archbishop was speaking from the pulpit during a service in St. George's Cathedral during a thanksgiving for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela. The service was also for prison hunger-strikers.

Bishop Tutu acknowledged that the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, had been courageous, but he asked two more things of him "immediately".

The first was that Gen Malan should be at least suspended "although we would much rather have him sacked ignominiously".

The second was that the Civil Co-operation Bureau—a covert arm of the SA [South African] Defence Force—should be disbanded immediately. [passage omitted]



**Minister Meets Robben Island Strikers' Spokesmen**

*MB0803051190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2102 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—Three legal representatives of the hunger strikers on Robben Island met the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Wednesday.

According to a statement issued by the team of legal representatives, those who saw the minister were advocate Dullah Omar, Mr James Yekiso, and Mr Willie Seriti.

The meeting lasted for an hour, and the discussions were cordial and useful.

All the legal representatives will be going to Robben Island (on Thursday [8 March]) to report to their clients and to take further instructions, the statement said.

**Hospital Treats 7 Mar Kathlehong Marchers**

*MB0803081090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0810 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Kathlehong, East Rand, March 8 SAPA—A total of 49 people were treated for gunshot wounds at the Natalspruit Hospital near Kathlehong on Wednesday [7 March] following a day of fierce clashes in the East Rand township, doctors and witnesses said.

Witnesses said fighting flared after a mass rally attended by about 75,000 township residents protesting against high rents and electricity rates, and the recent violence between rival taxi groups.

Natalspruit spokesman Dr. Ronie Mitchell said the majority of wounded were young black adults.

Of the 49, 11 were transferred to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, 26 were discharged and 12 were admitted, Dr. Mitchell said.

No deaths were reported Dr. Mitchell said.

The situation was described by Dr. Mitchell on Thursday morning as quiet but tense.

**Two Die in Unrest**

*MB0803082990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0826 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Kathlehong March 8 SAPA—A total of 73 people were admitted to Natalspruit Hospital near Kathlehong between 7am Wednesday and 7am Thursday following unrest in the black township of Kathlehong, Dr Ronnie Mitchell, spokesman for the hospital, told SAPA.

He said in a telephone interview two young black adults had died from stab wounds and there were 32 admissions.

Twelve people were transferred to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital and 26 were discharged after treatment. One person admitted to hospital refused to be treated.

The violence resulting in the deaths and injuries followed a mass rally on Wednesday [7 March] to protest community-related issues and an ongoing feud between two rival taxi groupings.

**Police Issue Unrest Report for 8 Mar**

*MB0803083890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0837 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Pretoria March 8 SAPA—Herewith SAP's [South African Police] unrest report for Thursday.

"The following unrest-related incidents, which occurred earlier this week, have been reported:

"At Maokeng (Kroonstad) several incidents occurred on Tuesday [6 March] night. Arsonists set fire to a petrol filling station, a shop, a policeman's house and a private house. Two private vehicles (one belonging to a policeman) were also set alight. Petrol-bombs were also thrown at the homes of a policeman and the mayor. On occasions, police used rubber bullets and pistol fire to disperse mobs. No injuries were reported.

"At Mpumalanga (Hammarisdale) a group attacked a house with petrol-bombs and firearms. A black man sustained burns to his hands and the house was damaged.

"At Steadville (Ladysmith) a mob stoned a black man to death. They then set fire to an out-building on his property. In another incident, two black men wearing balaclavas entered the municipal police charge office and fired shots at the two policemen on duty. Cst [Constable] K.E. Bengu was wounded in the arm and Cst. S.F. Sithole was wounded in the side. Both members were admitted to the Ladysmith Hospital. Cst Sithole was also robbed of his firearm.

"At Phagameng (Nylstroom) a mob caused extensive damage to property belonging to the mayor. They set fire to his shop and three vehicles belonging to him and thereafter plundered his bottle store. Birdshot was used to disperse the mob and four men were wounded.

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

"At Ditlaki (Koffiefontein) a group of blacks erected a road barricade and threw stones at a police vehicle. The vehicle was badly damaged. Tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse the group and a man was arrested. In another incident in the area, arsonists caused extensive damage to an administration building. Tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot were used to disperse the arsonists. No injuries were reported.

"At Kwakwatsi (Koppies) extensive damage was caused to property when the homes of three policemen were

stoned. A private house was also extensively damaged by arsonists. No casualties were reported. Police used tearsmoke to disperse stone-throwers.

"At Phomolong (Henneman) a private house was damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

"At Maokeng (Kroonstad) numerous incidents (mostly the throwing of stones and petrol-bombs) were reported. A number of police vehicles and private houses were damaged in stone-throwing incidents. A municipal policeman's house was also damaged by stone-throwers. Three men were arrested in two separate incidents in which stones were thrown at police vehicles. Petrol-bombs were thrown at a number of houses, including those of the mayor, a councillor and policemen. A man was arrested after the petrol-bomb attack on the councillor's house and a second man was arrested after a petrol-bomb was thrown at a municipal vehicle. Arsonists also caused extensive damage to a municipal policeman's house. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire (mainly birdshot) to disperse mobs. The only casualty reported was a black woman who was struck by a stone when a private dwelling was stoned. Total damage caused is extensive.

"At Mluzi (Middelburg), Eastern Transvaal, a bus and a private vehicle were extensively damaged when they were set alight in separate incidents. A police vehicle and a private vehicle were also damaged when they were stoned in separate incidents. No injuries were reported.

"At Katlehong (East Rand) a number of incidents occurred subsequent to our interim unrest report issued yesterday. With one exception, all the incidents occurred last night. In acts of arson, a hair salon and a house were set alight. A petrol filling station was stoned and three vehicles damaged by a mob. Police used birdshot to disperse the mob. Serious damage was caused. A 24 year old black man was shot dead by unknown attackers. In another incident, a taxi was badly damaged when a mob stoned it and tried to set alight. In two other incidents, a taxi-owner's house was set alight and a taxi was gutted by fire. In a further incident, a mob attacked a private house with petrol-bombs. The owner fired shots in order to ward off the attack and two men were fatally wounded. Four other men were wounded.

"At Tsing (Ventersdorp) a mob (mainly youths) threw stones and petrol-bombs at a police vehicle. Police used shotgun fire to disperse the attackers and a 35 year old man was fatally wounded. In another incident, a large group of blacks gathered. Most of those present were youths. Some people were armed with axes and knobkerries. Policemen on foot approached the mob and warned those present to disperse. When the mob stormed the police and also threw stones at them, birdshot was used to disperse the mob and ward off the attack. One of the attackers was fatally wounded and 22 other people were wounded. In a further incident in the area, a mob set fire to a municipal policeman's house.

They then proceeded to the house of a member of the SA Police and set fire to it as well. Extensive damage was caused.

"At Agesinang (Sannieshof) police used tearsmoke to disperse a large mob who had erected a road barricade. In another incident, a truck was stoned and damaged. A large mob gathered at a soccer field in the area. When police warned them to disperse, they formed a number of smaller groups. When the groups passed a municipal policeman's house, they attacked it. A bed, mattress, clothing and a vehicle were set alight. Extensive damage was caused. Police used tearsmoke to disperse the mob. A group also tried to set fire to two tractors and trailers belonging to the town council. Tearsmoke was used to disperse them.

"At Khutso (Oberholzer) police found the body of a black man with a bullet wound in the chest.

"Handgrenade attack: Durban

"On 1990-03-07 at about 01:20 two handgrenades (of as yet unknown origin) were thrown at a private house in Ntuzuma, Durban. A 9 year old girl was seriously injured by shrapnel. Police are investigating the incident."

#### 8 Mar Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0803112590

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**Defense Minister in 'Untenable' Position**—Referring to Defense Minister Magnus Malan's involvement in the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 March observes in its page 6 editorial that Malan has been "the target of a campaign in which information about the CCB has been leaked to certain newspapers, why and by whom is not clear. But in the light of what has been revealed, the leakages have served to open another 'can of worms'." General Malan is now in an "almost untenable position" as a result of his own admissions.

#### THE STAR

**Discipline of Masses 'Out of Control'**—The African National Congress (ANC) and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) strategies of keeping pressure on the government are "understandable, though controversial" affirms a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 March. Discipline has now got into "undisciplined hands and run out of control," and is "counter-productive" not only to the goals of the government and the major black movements but to the "entire cause of transition." THE STAR believes there are "valid reasons for protest" but condemns the "killing and burning, rampaging and looting." "South Africa is living on the high wire. Its leaders of all shades are engaged in a dangerous balancing act that requires from them and their followers the coolest of heads."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**Violence Test of ANC Leadership**—"It is no coincidence that the spread of almost anarchic violence nationwide has followed the unbanning of organisations like the ANC, the PAC and the UDF [United Democratic Front], and the release of Nelson Mandela," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 March. "But this does not mean, as rightwing organisations will conclude, that these organisations have resumed the effort to make the country ungovernable which led to the imposition of emergency rule." BUSINESS DAY urges the police to be "disciplined and restrained," and says "the burden falls equally heavily on black leaders, and particularly the newly freed leaders of the ANC." They "face a test of their leadership and of their organisation." "The ANC benefitted in the past from anarchic violence; now it is as threatened by it as everyone else."

**SOWETAN**

**RSA Must Force Homeland Reincorporation**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 March in a page 6 editorial comments on the "domino-like" collapse of the so-called Bophuthatswana "independent" state. SOWETAN would rather that the [Republic of] South Africa [RSA] Government "encourage or, in fact, forces the rest of the homelands to think and plan about incorporation. It is obviously asking for too much to expect homeland leaders to throw in the towel without a fight. General Bantu Holomisa in the Transkei saw the writing on the wall and has acted accordingly."

**CAPE TIMES**

**Mandela 'Concession' on Schools**—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 6 March in a page 6 editorial says Nelson Mandela's reported announcement in Harare that the ANC would "allow cultural communities to run their own schools" is a "constructive concession to white sensitivities on the issue." But CAPE TIMES warns Mandela "did not mean he, or the ANC, favoured a retention of school apartheid." In the future South Africa "there will be no statutory bar on pupils attending particular schools because of the colour of their skin. Choice of school will be voluntary, not enforced."

**TRANSVALER**

**Whites Wait for ANC Policy 'Fine Print'**—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 6 March in a page 8 editorial welcomes Mandela's "renewed assurance" in Harare to South African whites about the ANC's "policy". According to Mandela the ANC will "respect the many different cultures in the country and will allow each community to control its own schools." TRANSVALER believes Mandela is "on the right path to encourage white confidence for the sake of progress," but whites will still be "waiting for the fine print."

**DIE BURGER**

**PAC 'Inflexible'**—"With its hard-line remarks about a constitutional settlement in South Africa the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) is placing itself outside the mainstream of those who believe there can be success if all participants are reasonable," declares Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 6 March in a page 10 editorial. PAC is showing itself to be as "inflexible" as it was in the fifties when with its "black-centered attitude" it broke away from the ANC. "It is possible that PAC is still struggling to find its feet after the initiatives announced by President F.W. de Klerk on 2 February. Nevertheless, it will have to realize that its rigidity may take it into oblivion."

**BEELD**

**Political Prisoners Negotiations Stumbling Block**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 7 March believes the "greatest remaining stumbling block" to a new dispensation for South Africa is "the position of approximately 400 'political prisoners'," and says in a page 10 editorial: "The ANC demands their unconditional release, while the government, for obvious reasons, opposes this. The issue is hampered by the lack of a universally accepted definition of 'political prisoners'." "Due to the obvious approach differences between the government and the ANC" a "minor issue" such as this can "bedevil a delicate process at a stage where visible progress is desired."

**Individual Rights Before Group Rights**—"One of the hardest nuts to crack in a new dispensation is that of group rights," cautions a second editorial on the same page. "One fact remains: all South Africans will want security about their individual rights before a security net of group rights can be established. That implies a unique balance—and thus penetrating mental work about South Africa's needs."

**ILANGA**

**Mandela Commends Inkatha**—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 5-7 March in a page 6 editorial notes: "ANC leader Dr. Nelson Mandela, addressing multi-racial gatherings in Durban two weeks ago, plainly showed that he was a man who speaks his mind, and examines all sides. Among those he thanked for their part in the protection of human dignity is Inkatha." "What was surprising was that some among the crowd showed displeasure at such pronouncements." "Even though we do not agree with all the things said by Dr. Mandela, we feel he was right on target on this point." Mandela "urged the ANC to examine itself and find common ground with others," and "to find out what contribution it could have made to the violence in Natal." "He said the task of each and everyone was to work toward a single nation made up of whites, Indians, coloreds, and blacks. All murderous weapons should be thrown into the sea. We agree with him."

## Angola

### FAPLA Reports 28 Feb-6 Mar Military Actions

MB0803062490 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] The Angolan [National Army continues its clean-up operations against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet gangsters in various provinces of our country where the bandits continue to attack defenseless people and loot their goods.

A FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff communique issued in Luanda yesterday says that 28 February-6 March our FAPLA forces killed 163 bandits, captured 33 others, freed 43 civilians, and captured 126 assorted weapons and ammunition rounds.

The communique also points out that 10 UNITA elements presented themselves to the Angolan authorities. One of them, a UNITA soldier, surrendered with his weapon.

In our noble mission to defend national sovereignty, we lament the death of 36 brave FAPLA fighters and the wounding of 76 others.

Bandit actions centered on Bie, Cuanza Sul and Cuanza Norte, Benguela, Huambo, Uige, Moxico, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, and Lunda Norte Provinces.

It will also be pointed out that, in response to acts of terrorism carried out by the UNITA bandits against civilians and our forces, two aircraft of the People's Air Force of Angola bombed Jamba, the Black Cockerel's sanctuary, on 2 March.

### Commentary Criticizes Savimbi, Claims Mavinga Fell

MB0703204590 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1947 GMT  
7 Mar 90

[Commentary: "Facts Are Facts"]

[Text] A month after declaring "total war" against the Angolan people, Jonas Savimbi has begun admitting that his forces have lost positions and that FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] punitive operations have struck deep into his "most sacred and beloved bastion."

In fact, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] ringleader now claims he is ready to sign an immediate cease-fire under the mediation of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko "as long as the FAPLA forces abandon Mavinga."

In a statement on 5 March, Jonas Savimbi recognized that FAPLA had "taken Mavinga," that "Mavinga is under the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] control," and that UNITA, his group, has

"a knife at its throat" because it was hit in its "most sacred and beloved bastion."

Therefore, contradictions in previous speeches by Savimbi and his cronies were quite useless. They just kept concealing the losses their forces suffered on the battlefield. Now they are the ones who confirm the previously denied capture of Mavinga and the bombing of Jamba, their very last hideout.

Facts are facts. Sooner or later, the truth would have to surface. It did, confessed by the UNITA ringleader. What is not known is whether those heads of state who are owed the truth, as Savimbi said in one of his last "messages to the nation," also knew it.

Therefore, one month only was enough to prove that "total war" against the Angolan people was a mere military adventure. Its failure appears to go hand in hand with the fall of the regime that has been its traditional ally.

It is no news to any observer that the Angolan Army's operations in southeastern Angola have only been carried out to underline its authority over parts of the country that were given to UNITA by racist South Africa, whose aggression allowed UNITA to be deluded into thinking that it had the military might to keep vast areas under its control.

Only reminiscences of that illusion still allow the UNITA ringleader to think he can impose conditions. It is as though the request for the FAPLA forces to abandon Mavinga were a show of strength instead of weakness.

If one analyzes these points, one can only conclude that Savimbi, instead of having learned something, is only behaving more erratically and desperately. He has dropped his claim to being a national figure and now ridiculously claims he is a "tribal chief" or, to cite his words, "the chief of the southern tribes."

Such a statement is bound to irritate some of the people around him, namely Tony Fernandes, Puna, Dembo, and others who belong to other tribes and who have been used by UNITA to claim a national rather than ethnic character. Angolan patriots are not surprised by this. Such a title immediately rekindles memories of Jonas Savimbi's claims 10 years ago when he called on the liberation movements to return to their respective "areas of influence" [words indistinct] Angola, led by the internationally recognized MPLA-Labor Party. It is up to the MPLA-Labor Party alone to exert its sovereign power throughout Angolan territory. It is not too much to recall that FAPLA's punitive operations were in reply to UNITA's refusal to fulfill the Gbadolite accords.

Therefore, no one in his right mind can demand that the Angolan Government return localities and military positions to those antigovernmental rebels.

The Angolan Government stated its intention to find a political resolution to the conflict through dialogue even before UNITA lost Mavinga. UNITA did not respond.



How can UNITA now demand FAPLA's withdrawal from Mavinga? Mavinga cannot be "handed back." Nobody can ask to have it back from the Angolan Government, which continues to call on that gang to demonstrate good sense, an end to hostilities, and the beginning of an era of reconciliation, harmonization, reconstruction, and national progress.

### UNITA Reports 7 Mar Military Situation

MB0803060890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 8 Mar 90

["Political and Military Situation Report" for 1100 GMT on 7 March—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Our forces continue to attack FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (?Ube) column. Accordingly, following attacks carried out yesterday afternoon and during the first hours of this morning, our forces destroyed two BMP-1's and killed 13 FAPLA soldiers. Clashes continue.

2. The shelling of Cuito Cuanavale resulted in the death of seven elements, including two officials of the Ministry of State Security [Minse]. Our forces also destroyed Minse installations.

3. Long-range attacks on FAPLA tactical groups in Mavinga continue. At 0612 this morning [as heard], our forces killed three FAPLA soldiers when our territorial forces dispersed a group of them trying to steal corn on people's farms.

4. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola will continue to fight for the fatherland until final victory.

[Issued] Office of the Chief of General Staff, 7 March 1990

[Signed] Colonel Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

### Joint Commission With Cuba, RSA Issues Statement

MB0703113090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—The joint commission monitoring the Namibian independence process meeting in Luanda, Angola, earlier this week, were satisfied with the process to date, the commission said in a joint statement issued on Wednesday.

The commission, established by the protocol of Brazzaville, held their seventh ordinary meeting on Monday [5 March] and Tuesday in the Angolan capital.

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 was widely discussed, the statement said.

During the meeting the parties expressed their satisfaction for the manner in which the transitional period for the independence of Namibia had been carried out to date.

The delegations present also proposed that the future government of Namibia be invited to become a full member of the joint commission.

The parties took note of the positive decision of the governments of Angola and Cuba to resume the process of Cuban troop withdrawal.

They deplored the acts of August 14, 1989, and January 21, 1990, in which Cuban soldiers were killed, that motivated the suspension of the withdrawal.

The governments of [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] and the United States also expressed their readiness to use their best efforts to prevent the recurrence of any acts which may endanger the peace process.

The delegations present thanked the special representative of the United Nations in Namibia and the administrator-general of Namibia for the manner in which they had fulfilled their mission.

They also congratulated the Namibian political parties for the flexible and conciliatory manner in which they had drafted and adopted the Namibian Constitution.

They authorised the chairman of the present session to invite the Namibian Government to join the commission.

Appreciation was expressed for the Angolan Government for the excellent arrangements and facilities for holding the meeting.

The parties agreed that the next meeting of the joint commission should take place in the People's Republic of Cuba in the last week of May or the first week of June, 1990.

## Burkina Faso

### Reportage on Popular Front Congress 1-4 Mar

#### Compaore Speech Noted

AB0603094890 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 4 Mar 90

[Excerpt] The activities marking the first congress of the Popular Front will end this evening. The official closing ceremony took place this morning at the People's Hall in Ouagadougou. The four days devoted to the congress were successful owing to the frank and open atmosphere within which the proceedings took place. The congress has therefore ended. The debates ended with a general report, which is read to you by Gilbert Kabore:

[Kabore] Three thousand five hundred delegates representing the various tendencies of Burkinabe society from both inside and outside the country, 10 trade union and nongovernmental organizations, and 29 delegations from states and friendly organizations attended the congress. Three commissions were set up to see to the smooth running of the debates. These are Themes Commission, a Statutes Commission, and an Action Program Commission.

The participants decided to maintain the choice of state capitalism as an indispensable tactic for the impulsion of productive forces on account of the fact that the country is being run in the context of capitalist production, that national private investment is weak, and that there is a lack of businessmen with a solid financial basis for investment. The report, however, stressed that this choice does not entail the rejection of private initiative, which should be supported at all costs.

On agriculture, the congress stressed the need to undertake reforms in the rural areas, for example, the creation of large arable lands, mechanization and the use of agricultural inputs, and the commercialization of surplus agricultural products and easy access to agricultural credits. These actions, according to the report, accord priority to self-sufficiency in food production and the increase of the productivity of agricultural work.

Regarding industry, the congress advocated strong measures aimed at promoting industrial activities in our country. These measures are necessary and urgent more than ever because the level of industrialization in the country is appalling. There are only 64 industries in the country, and they are all oriented toward the manufacture of basic commodities and some capital goods, while 14 new projects are under construction.

But if it is true that all these actions are indispensable, the fact remains that they depend on a politically stable national environment where democracy prevails. The congress therefore expressed satisfaction with the decision to write a constitution in the coming months, to maintain and continue real democratization process in our country.

To this aspect must be added those regarding the simplification of some organs of the Popular Front. This simplification, which is expected to lead to better action, includes, among others, the transfer of the activities of the National Coordination Bureau of the popular organizations to the organization commission of the Popular Front, the suppression of the administrative secretariat, the Popular Front Provincial Coordination Bureau, and the elimination of the posts of deputy chairman at the level of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front. Finally, a national coordination bureau of specific organizations was set up, while the post of chairman of the Popular Front will be subject to elections.

This is the gist of the general report of this first congress of the Popular Front. In this report, it was stressed that, for the participants, the action program keeps all its value regarding the definition and the identification of the objectives to be achieved.

Apart from the support motions and the recommendations that were read, what should be recalled from the ceremony is the head of state's closing address. In his speech, Captain Blaise Compaore was pleased with the this congress, which he described as a resounding victory of the Burkinabe people against economic alienation and for more democracy. Over to you Owon Tano:

[Tano] There was sure victory in this respect, judging by the themes of the proceedings, which enabled participants to hold thorough debates based on our general experience. All the merit therefore goes to the militants of the democratic and popular revolution, who showed their ability to manage state affairs. Capt. Blaise Compaore also enumerated some essential points of this organizational success.

[Begin Compaore recording] On the national level, essentially, the success of this first congress is seen first through the great sense of mobilization shown by our people, thus depicting interest in the transformation process, which is indispensable for the establishment of a democratic and prosperous society—in fact, during our tour of the provinces and regions of the country prior to this congress, our people proved that they totally support the action program and have demonstrated their militant unity around the Popular Front—secondly, through the acceptance of the Popular Front as the revolution's original and authentic leadership organ within our own context; thirdly, through the popular support given to our action and efforts toward the consolidation of the achievements of the August Revolution and the broadening of the democratic bases of the Burkinabe society; and fourthly, through the recognition of the Popular Front as the framework for consultations and the unifying force for all the various political and ideological organizations for the development of Burkina Faso, which, at this present stage, can neither adopt a one-party system nor an anarchical multiparty system, which breeds national division.



Beware—it is necessary to insist on this in order to clear all doubts about the nature and the formation of the Popular Front. It is neither a sole party nor a front party, because it is made up of autonomous political organizations, each of which can become a party as well as a mass organization. [passage omitted]

The state's fundamental document, the Constitution, which will be elaborated, will become an efficient instrument with which our people can relentlessly pursue the ongoing revolutionary transformation. By clearly defining a socialist regime in Burkina Faso, the constitution will remain a precious source of reference for the establishment of popular power, political stability, and the harmonious functioning of our institutions. It will be the incontestable arbiter in defining the various interests in the construction of state of popular democracy.

As our struggle is being carried out under the leadership of this political alliance, the Popular Front, we must draw all the consequences. The strict and correct application of the regulations of the game of democracy and revolutionary discipline in the appropriate situation constitutes the surest way of harmoniously pursuing the effort to construct the new society. To this end, I am inviting all the Popular Front member organizations to direct their political efforts not only at implanting themselves among the masses, but also at raising the political conviction and determination of their militants. In this light, I would like to reaffirm that the broadening of the social base of the revolution must reinforce the anti-imperialist urge of the Popular Front. Also, our policy statements and action programs, which constitute the foundation stones of our revolution, must not be forgotten at this present stage. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Before ending his address, the Popular Front chairman paid a meritorious tribute to the Burkinabe people for their mobilization. He congratulated all the components of our society, farmers, public workers, all workers, and laborers, assuring them of the readiness of the Popular Front to help them in their work. He also reiterated his support for the youth, women, and (?mass organs) in their struggle for the people. He did not forget Burkinabe delegates abroad, the participants in the congress as a whole, and foreign delegations. Touching on Burkina Faso's foreign policy and the international situation, Capt. Compaore recalled the Popular Front's support for the struggle of oppressed peoples and stated that he was very optimistic about the conclusions of the congress and the continuation of the struggle of our people.

#### Commentary Reviews Congress

AB0603140590 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Raymond Ouedraogo commentary]

[Text] The just ended congress, as we forecast shortly before the opening ceremony on 1 March, produced a bushel of relevant decisions, bearing great hope for the

heroic people of Burkina Faso. The political, economic, social, and cultural fields, were all thoroughly examined because the participants understood that the building of a state of popular democracy is at this price.

In these conditions, the period after the congress promises to be very eventful and busy because there is a difference between making resolutions and ensuring the concrete implementation of these decisions by everyone for the good of everyone. This explains the appeal for revolutionary vigilance made by the head of state at the closing of the proceedings. Captain Blaise Compaore said that the decisions adopted needed participant's cooperation for their propagation among the masses on the one hand, and for the execution of the action program on the other.

Above all, member organizations of the Popular Front were invited to strive for the strengthening of the political convictions and determination of their militants. Triumphally elected on the eve of the congress at a Maison du Peuple which trembled with applause, Capt. Blaise Compaore, confirmed as head of the Popular Front and the state, was certainly the best person to remind everyone that the broadening of the social base of the revolution must reinforce the anti-imperialist nature of the Popular Front, especially as, he insisted, the political orientation speech of 2 October 1983 and the action program remain the unchangeable foundation of the Popular Front at this present stage.

In this context, one does not need to be a wizard to understand that the constitution under preparation will unavoidably have a revolutionary flavor. It is only on this condition that can serve as an effective instrument in the hands of the people, who constitute a precious term of reference for the strengthening of popular power. Consequently, those who still regret the writing of a bastard constitution that does not share the same blood group as the Popular Front should definitely sing a different tune.

The building of a state of popular democracy cannot mean the restoration of an old and decadent order, reminiscent of the strange kingdom of Dourbela. The member organizations of the Popular Front all seem to have understood and admitted this as they know the contents of Article 4 of the Popular Front's regulations. Besides, the new Executive Committee, comprises all, or almost all, the political leaders of these various organizations. Another consequence of the necessary glasnost is that the coordination of the Popular Front has been increased at the base, rising from 264 to 288 members, while, for reasons of optimal efficiency, ministers are no longer members of the Executive Committee, a pluralism which, as experience has shown, did not have only positive aspects.

It can therefore be seen that since the development of productive forces depends on the reinforcement of popular democracy, everyone must understand, here and now, that all those who made great sacrifices for the birth

of the Popular Front in October 1987 are immune, alas, definitely immune to any form of return to bourgeois reactions.

#### **Coordination Moved to Organizing Body**

*AB0603201390 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 6 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] The First Congress of the Popular Front has decided to transfer the functions of the National Coordinating Committee for Popular Structures to the Popular Front Organizing Committee. The organizing secretary of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front, Major Bongnessan Arsene Ye, this morning held a news conference to clearly explain this transfer. The present organization of the CNFP [National Committee of the Popular Front] will give way to a new form of coordination. [passage omitted]

Hence, the functions of the CNFP have become part and parcel of the functions generally performed by the Organizing Committee. Maj Bongnessan Arsene Ye, explained that this committee will have a secretariat in charge of organization of the various national unions. There will also be an organizing committee, which will be a standing organ. Some comrades on the staff of the CNFP will be posted to the new structures, and since the institution is to be scrapped, it goes without saying that the comrades will be going back to their original ministries. [passage omitted]

Maj Bongnessan Arsene Ye discussed the urgent need to set up provincial executive committees. With regard to

grass-roots structures, the organizing secretary of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front said their formation will have to wait until late 1990 or early 1991 for elections to be held. This is explained by the fact that the functioning of the basic C.R.'s [revolutionary committees] only began in early April 1988.

Finally, Maj Ye emphasized the point that popular structures have not been scrapped. They exist and must continue to exercise popular power at all levels.

#### **Ivory Coast**

##### **Politburo Meeting Reportedly 'Canceled'**

*AB0803135590 Paris AFP in French 1251 GMT  
8 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Mar (AFP)—The meeting of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI, in power since independence) scheduled to have been held this morning has been canceled, it was learned from a reliable source here.

The government and the employers and trade unions are pursuing their discussions on the necessary measures for solving the country's crisis, so the meeting of the Political Bureau was convened prematurely, the same source explained. The party leadership "is briefing the people" on the proposed measures and the reasons that prompted government to take them. Such a "briefing exercise will last as long as necessary" because party officials have to tour the country.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

12 March 1990

